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LOCAL NEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the Usited Press and New York Associate. Press is at \$\mathbb{S}\$ to \$90 Am street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

No Bargaining!

Senator Jones is wasting energy if he to trying to bargain with any Democratic leaders for the delivery of the Democratic vote of this city and this State to BRYAN and Repudiation. It is not in their keeping. They cannot deliver the goods.

The vote of this State next November will be determined by individual conscience and conviction to a far larger extent than ever before in the history of New York politics; and, accordingly, it will not be in the control of any trafficking politician with whom Senator Jones may seek to make a bargain.

Democrats and Republicans who believe in reducing the value of the dollar by about one half, will vote for BRYAN without reference to any such leaders' opinion on subject. Those who look the proposition as dishonest and destructive of all values, will vote against him, no matter what may be the course toward it taken by anybody else, however high he may have been in their party councils; and they are in the great majority in this State. It is going to be a conscience vote, a vote according to genuine and honest conviction, and hence it is not in the market for political traffickers.

We hope Senator JONES will always enjoy himself in NewYork, and he will save himself from bitter disappointment if he lets alone politicians who have nothing to deliver except their own promises.

The Real Bolters.

The real bolters from the Democratic party are not those who repudiate the Chicago platform and candidates, but those who pretend to recognize the platform and candidates as representing the principles of Democracy which have hitherto prevailed.

"I do not know what you call a bolter." says that sterling New England Democrat. Judge CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY. "I am where I have always been. There are things in the Democratic platform that I have been fighting against all my life."

There are hundreds and thousands of Democrats in the same place. They are not bolters. They are where they have always been. They also perceive that there are many things in the so-called Democratic platform that they have been fighting against all their lives. Those things they will continue to fight

against, from now until the 8d day of November next, inclusive. They are not indifferent to the claims of regularity; but a regularity that robs the party of its principles and of its honorable reputation is purchased at too dear a price.

The regular Democrats in reality are thos who refuse to accept the Chicago platform as a Democratio document at all, either in its forged or unforged form.

Those who, after having swallowed it in one shape, are equally ready to swallow it

in the other, are the real bolters.

The Plan of the Bryan Campaign. What is going to be the plan of the BRYAN campaign in New York? According to the campaign against property. They are beginning to assail wealth, and are already trying to stir up hatrad of the rich as the means of getting votes for BRYAN, which they think will be the most effectual.

It looks as if we were going to have a BRYAN campaign that would reveal the Communist spirit with which the Chicago platform is infused so clearly that nobody will have any charice of misunderstand ing the issue, and there can be no doubt of the character of the revolution threatened. BRYAN may talk softly at Madison Square Garden next week, but his supporters in the campaign will have no strictly free-silver arguments with which they can convince the people of New York. They will be driven to excite social tumult and the passions that menace property and financial and business security.

The speech of Civil Justice WAUHOPE LYNN at a meeting of a Tammany organization in the First Assembly District, on Thurs day evening, furnishes an example of the of BRYAN campaigning we are to have, Read these extracts from it, and see if they do not justify what we have said:

"Follow Democrats, you have a bitter fight before ou. You will be called Socialists and Anarchists. It I be a fight of the rich against the poor, the s called cultured against the illiterate. But it is a figh that we must bear. In God's name keep to it and proe liberties of this grand republici el that some panie will follow. I think that

I rain will ensue in some quarters, and I hope s will. I am prepared to see Wall street swept from

Is Tammany Hall going to engage in that sort of warfare !

The Liquor Interest.

If there is any department of business which more than another would suffer from the BRYAN 58-cent dollar, it is the business of the thousands of liquor saloons, beer gardens, and other drinking places.

The great body of their patronage comes from the wage earners, the men on salaries, and the other people whose incomes would remain for a long time to come where they are now, though their purchasing capacity would be decreased under Bryanism by about one-half. These men would have to pay double for the necessaries of life; but their own pay would not be increased at all for at least a year, probably not for several years; and never would the in-Do as great as that in the prices they would have to pay. This is proved by all experience in this and other | similar vessels last year. Then the amount countries. The 53-cent dollar would make them at once poorer by nearly one-half, and they would have a long struggle to get enough additional pay to make up for even the half of that deficiency.

Hence they would have to cut down their luxuries. With incomes so far reduced in purchasing capacity, they would have less money to spend for beer and tobacco. Under such circumstances could the saloon keeper expect to get from them double price for his

would be hard enough for them to buy beer at 5 cents a glass, and even at that price they would have to reduce their consump-The grocer would double the prices cost of meat. They would have to pay double for their clothes and everything else they are obliged to buy, so that the remainder of their wages left for spending on luxuries, such as the saloon keeper supplies, would be much smaller than it is now, even if they had any money to spare at all. Do the saloon keepers have any idea that they can sell much beer and whiskey to such people if they double the price? Even if the price was no greater than now, would they not sell less to people who had less money to spend for it?

Are the saloons going to raise the wages of their barkeepers if the 53-cent dollar comes, and do they expect that any other employers will put up wages because of it until they are forced after a long struggle to make some slight increase? If they make less themselves are they likely to give more to those they employ? Will they not rather be obliged to reduce the number of those they employ?

It has been made a ground of accusation against Tammany Hall that the nucleus of its strength was the liquor trade. This year the RAINES law has done much to withdraw the liquor dealers from State politics as a means of self-preservation; but will not their interest in Federal politics, like that of all other business men, be greater in this campaign than ever before? and will it be with a Tammany which is supporting a populistic movement that threatens them with ruin! No sensible liquor dealer will do anything for BRYAN. He will do all he can to defeat him.

Mr. Carter and the Federal Judges

Mr. WAUHOPE LYNN is a lawyer of fair repute in this city, who holds the office of Civil Justice and discharges its duties in a competent manner. His functions are simliar to those of a Justice of the Peace in the country. Mr. LYNN has changed from a Democrat of the old school to a Chicago repudiator and revolutionist of the BBYAN and SEWALL type, and on Thursday evening he addressed the Tammany organization in the First Assembly district in favor of shells for money, such as the Indians were wont to use, and in praise of the income tax as

one of the brightest gems in the platform." With reference to the income tax, Civil Justice LYNN made one statement which requires attention, not only from us, but from Mr. JAMES C. CARTER. That distinguished lawyer, says Mr. LYNN, when speaking of the income tax case before it was decided by the Supreme Court at Washington, used this language: "Wealth is treading too strongly on the toes of labo in this country. It is corrupting our legis lators and blassing our Judges."

Now, is Mr. LYNN perfectly certain that Mr. CARTER uttered this slander upon the American judiciary ? Is it possible that one of the leaders of the bar of this country believes that the Judges-and the context indicates that he meant the Federal Judges in particular-are influenced in their official action by a blas in favor of wealth? If Mr. CARTER is under any such delusion, he is misinformed or ignorant of the facts. A reproach of this nature, however, coming from him, does incalculable injury at this time, no matter how slender the foundation upon which it rests. It helps the communistic followers of BRYAN and SEWALL in their attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States, and promotes their effort to overthrow the Federal judiciary.

We trust it will turn out that Civil Justice LYNN has made a mistake and that Mr. CARTER said nothing of the sort.

Value and Pr'ra. One of our readers sends rs a long communication, in which he disputes the proposition, which he attributes to THE SUN, that the Government can regulate the value of gold. THE SUN laid down no such propoindications afforded by the course of those law fixes the price of gold. That is to say, sition. What we said was, that the Coinage any holder of gold bullion has the right to take it to the Mint and have it made, free of charge, into coins, at the rate of \$20.67 per ounce. Hence, the price of gold is fixed by law at \$20.67 per ounce, because no sane man will sell it for less or buy it for more. The value of gold, on the other hand, like that of allver, cannot be fixed by law, Whether coined or uncoined, people will give for it, in labor and in other commodities, just what it is worth, and no more and no less. Whether an ounce of silver is coined into \$1.29 or \$129, its value, as metal, remains unchanged; and whether an ounce of gold is coined into \$20.67, or into \$2,067, its value is the same. Under free coinage, the price of alver would, indeed, be \$1.29, since that amount of coin could be got for it, but its value, in exchange for labor or other commodities, would be just what people chose to give for it.

The confusion between value and price is often made, and if our readers will avoid making it they will save themselves much needless perplexity.

The Case of the Beatrice.

The decision rendered the other day by Canadian Admiralty Judge on the selzure of the schooner Beatrice, opens a new vista of annoyances and possible losses for our Government, arising out of pelagio seal

hunting under the Paris rules. The Beatrice was selzed in Behring Sea last August by Capt. Hoopen of the revenue cutter Rush, on the ground, as was shown by his report from Unalaska shortly afterward, that only half the fur seal skins found on board had been entered on the log. This he held to be a violation of the scaling regulations, and accordingly he turned her over to the British war vessel Pheasant. On arriving at Victoria a trial was had on a motion to confiscate the vessel, and the Court decided that the seizure was unjustiflable. Accordingly the schooner was given back to her owner and master, Capt. DOKE-ING, as were also the seized skins, and these

were subsequently sold for \$10,25 each. The Canadian skipper then turned the tables by claiming from the Crown the value of the catch that he might have made had not his vessel been seized. This claim was promptly allowed by the Admiralty Judge at Victoria, and the value of the prospective catch was reached by striking an average among the catches of other of provisions saved by the early return was deducted, and a judgment was rendered for \$3,168.50 against the Crown; but the Victoria despatches add that "Great Britain will insist that the United States must

ultimately foot the bill." This, then, is the pleasant prospect before us. Our revenue cutters go about their patrol work, seize British scalers that appear to have violated the laws, since the police duty is almost entirely thrust

British war vessels, as the Paris decision requires. Then a local Admiralty Judge decides each case, and whenever he gives a judgment against the Crown we are for his sugar and butter, and the butcher the expected to "foot the bill." The amount of that bill is fixed by local standards; and if our Government would only submit to this easy process, the Canadians would doubtless be satisfied, and we should have another very interesting experience of the working of the Paris rules.

It appears, too, that other sensed vesse are ready with their little bills. One is to E. B. Marvin, boarded by the Rush about s fortnight after the seigure of the Beatrice. Capt. HOOPER, according to the Washington account, found firearms aboard the Marvin, and one sealskin with what looked like a bullet hole, although her master in sisted it was made by a spear. It was also reported at the time that the Marvin was found within the prohibited sixty-mile sone around the Pribylov Islands. Be this as it may, she was turned over to the British was ship Pheasant, and it seems that she is now to ask for "consequential damages" from the Crown, which will then demand reimbursement from our Government. In tormer year the Marvin had been seized by our patrol and then released by the British authorities, to whom she had been turned over. Still other vessels demand consequential damages for arrests, and we may surmise that the Favorite and the Wanderer are among them, as these were selsed by our ornisers on the charge of having been saught with firearms aboard.

Such is the latest development of the Paris rules. Besides losing a great part of the Pribylov seal herd through the ravages of pelagio hunters, thereby greatly diminishng the value of the islands and the revenue derived therefrom, and besides having the expense of the patrol, we are expected to pay damages for seized vessels that can get release from their local authorities. It must be confessed that Great Britain has acted very cannily in putting upon us not only most of the cost and labor of the natrol. but liability for damages in cases like that of the Beatrice. It remains to be seen whether our Government will be satisfied with these arrangements.

The Pharaoh Who Let Israel Go.

It is well known that nothing has more perplexed Egyptologists than the silence of Egyptian records regarding the sojourn of the children of Israel in the eastern section of the Nile delta. That silence was broken in February of this year, when Prof. FLIN-DERS PETRIE, while engaged at Thehes in clearing the site of the funeral temple of MERENPTAH, the son and successor of RA-MESES II., unearthed a very large tablet of black granite, bearing a long inscription, in which mention is made of the Israelites. In the current number of the Century Magarins the discoverer himself discusses the bearing of the inscription on the question whether in MERENPTAH should be recognized the PHARAOH, who, after repeatedly hardening his heart, let the people of Israel go. At first sight it seems difficult to recon-

cile this inscription, which records an expedition which took place on the fourth or fifth year of MEBENPTAH's reign (about 1208 B. C.) with the supposition that the Israelites were at the time domiciled in the land of Goshen. For in the inscribed account of the campaign in Syria, during which he subdued all his enemies, MERENP-TAH says; "The Hittites are quieted; ravaged is Kanah (near Tyre) with all violence; taken is Askalon; seized is Chesulloth (conjecturally identified with the modern Iksal); Yanvah of the Syrians (near Tyre) is made as though it had not existed; the people of Israel is spoiled; it hath no seed; Syria is widowed." This inscription unquestionably proves that MERENPTAH knew the name of the Israelites, and that he had attacked and crushed the people thus called. But from the context showing that this occurred in Syria in the neighborhood of Galilee, it seems to follow that the Exedus of the children of Israel from Egypt must have taken place in an earlier reign. Prof. PETRIE however clings to the her that MERENPTAH was the PHARAOH of the Exodus, and he undertakes to reconcile it with the inscription by the assumption that there were Israelites and Israelites." That is to say, only a part of the Israelites went down into Egypt in Joseph's time; the rest remained in Palestine. He shares the view recently prevalent that there were traces of the Israelites in Palestine before the arrival of the fugitives from Egypt, and he deems this view strengthened by the inscription just discovered. He thinks that only on this assumption can we account for the silence of the book of Judges concerning the repeated invasions of Palestine by the Egyptians during the reigns of Mg. RENPTAH and of his successor, RAMESES III.; invasions which covered a period of somewhat more than forty years, and then

abruptly ceased. On the whole, then, Prof. PETRIE adheres to the generally received opinion that Ra-MESES II., during his long reign of sixty-six years, was the great oppressor of the Israelite sojourners in Goshen, and that it was his son MERENPTAH who, after bearing successive plagues with a pride and endurance that seemed invincible, eventually consented to let the children of Israel depart. It is admitted, however, that the mention, in the lately discovered inscription, of the Israelites as residing in or near Galilee, is not the only difficulty to be surmounted by the advocates of the popular theory. There has as yet been discovered in inscriptious no trace of the kingdom of MERENPTAH being weakened by the troubles of the Exodus. It is also certain that this King was not drowned in the Red Sea. There is no sign of disruption shown in a report by an official on the eastern frontier, report written about 1200 B. C., or three years later than the inscription of which we have been speaking. This official says that he has received tribes from Edom and passed them into Egypt in order to settle them at the lake of Pithom in the land of Succoth, where they will colonize and pasture their herds. It is obvious, as Prof. PETRIE admits, that, had a great trouble with a Semitic race just passed over, it would not be likely that a fresh tribe from the East would be welcomed. As a matter of fact, the Edomites seem to have been welcomed as useful allies, and, therefore, no serious difficulty with the Hebrews can have been in view in the eighth year of MERENPTAH. Of what went on, however, in the remaining years of his reign we have as yet no record. Prof. Petrie is encouraged by his recent find to hope that any day a tablet or a papyrus may appear to give us information regarding this sovereign's later life.

Ocala, in the State of Florida, is a place famous in the annals of populism and the Farmers' Alliance. It was natural that when the Pop State Convention met there this week, the fion, BLOOD PETERSON of Duval should hop to the midheaven and proceed to revolve in pinwheels dripping visibly with gore. Daval is a romantic name, and the Hon. BLOOD PETERSON beer, 10 cents instead of 5 cents a glass? It upon us, and turn the offenders over to is not the man to live unworthy of it. "If I

ennot have bread." orled Broop. honest labor cannot buy it, I will go for it with a shougan." Students of Pop eloquence needn't be told that BLOOD PETERS is not suffering from want of bread. In fact, his physician has advised him not to eat bread, as e is inclined to be stout. By "going for it with a shotgun," he means to indicate his preference for game. He loves to blaze away at anything from a ground squirrel to an alligator. But when BLOOD says these really innocent things in so alarming a manner, and fills the midheaven with real pinwheels, the thermometer would be less than inhuman if it didn't go up

The Chautauqua News of Sherman, N Y., contains in its latest number an advertisement which we copy free of charge:

WAR PRICES!

In order to assist those who believe in the White Metal," I will pay the following prices

MEXICAN SILVER DOLLARS (no change given) for live stock and produce delivered at Sherman;

Fine factory cheese...... 10

These dollars contain more pure silver than the United States dollar. Those who deliver stock in droves should bring an extra horse to draw home their money. Dated Aug. 1, 1896.

A. B. SHELDON. Here are discrimination, humor, and true en terprise. Mr. SHELDON is able to do what he promises to do. He is giving the farmers of Chautauqua the benefit of the inflated prices which the advocates of a fifty-cent dollar de

sire, and is doing it without asking the United States Government to become a repudiator and Honor to SHELDON of Chautauqua ! May his business prosper.

The Hon, NOAH ALLEN, a Texas Pop ominee for Congress, and so a worthy if less Illustrious mate of the Hon. OTCLONE DAVIS, was at the State Convention at Galveston, and handed along the great second-hand Pop metaphor in this shape:

"If we are true to each other we will place a crown of honor upon the brow of Populism and crucify Bourbonism upon a cross of insincerity. [Prolonged

The chief need of the supporters of Mr. BRYAN is not the free coinage of silver, but the free coinage of metaphors. There ought to be

more metaphors per capita. The Hon. POTATO PINGBER of Detroit has insisted for some time that he is altogether too eminent to be content with being Mayor of that town, and that it is the duty of the Republicans of Michigan to make him Governor, or at least to nominate him for Governor. Some of those Wolverines pursed up scornful lips. The machine rattled sarcastically and proposed to drive over the Mayor. He was not to be driven over. He rushed through the State. To everybody he offered a melting hand Delegates shot up in immense crops. POTATO

was nominated. The machine groans and gur

gles. The end is nigh. But what of it? If the

Hon. POTATO PINGREE triumphs, all fares will

be reduced to three cents, and three cents will

grow like potatoes. It is difficult to put a ring The State Convention of the National party of Pennsylvania has received less attenthan its importance deserved. It was a large, if not wholly a harmonious body, consisting of three women and twelve men. This was scarcely the proportion to be expected in a Cor vention so eager for the sacrosanct ratio of 16 to 1, but in other respects the meeting was satisfactory. "No fusion" was the cry. Candidates for Presidential electors and Congress men at large were nominated. Great carnestness marked all the proceedings. The only weak-ness of the National party of Pennsylvania is to be found in its numbers. Can so vast a collect tion of men and women be kept united for free eliver and prohibition? Will there not be at

least fifteen new parties formed out of the National party? Our esteemed contemporary, the Massillen Independent, published in the city forever memorable as the seat of the JACOB SLECHER COXEY, prints a telegram from a younger, but scarcely less industrious orator and philosopher, Hon. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN of Lincoln. In the course of this telegram, Mr. BRYAN remarks that "We will be giad to see your people, but will make no speeches." It is painful to observe that the gentleman who, in the words of GRUBE SINKENZOOP, the Missouri Silver Laureate, is "more beautiful nor APOL LER and beats Ciceno all holler," as incapable f distinguishing between "will" and "shall" shall as between Populism and Demogracy.

As the Hon. DINGDONG BUTLER of Honeycutt's is not old enough to be a candidate for President himself, there is a smack of sour grapes to the remarks which he allows his paper to make about Mr. BRYAN of Nebraskar If BRYAN's head is becoming swelled on account of honors accorded him, he should prompty be reminded that the same forces which caused that swelling can do that which will unswell it." This is neither polite nor accurate. Mr. BRYAN's voice swells; his periods swell; perhaps his ambition swalls; but surely he should not be charged with turnidity of the head. Leave that organ alone. It has nothing to do with his present campaign. His lungs swell with the proud utterances which seethe within him. Can the Hen. DINGDONG BUTLER bring any well-founded accusation against those masterly instruments of Mr. Bayan's talents? And what does he of Honeycutt's mean when he says that Mr. BRYAN "is by no means the only man in America who genuine reformers are willing to vote for ?" Mr. BUTLER is too young for the job. Is it POTTERY GRUBBS or HER Luno "who genuine reformers are willing to vote forr The American Pinn.

> Don't talk repudiation. It doesn't sound well That is going to run this country Don't yawp about free slives, Or some one's sure to tell Of the sliver stock you're oaught on And wish so much to sell. Think of the nation's credit, He honest, if you can, And help to pay our country's debts on the American plan. Don't rave about the "gold bugs,"

Don's wear a Bryan button,

For it isn't swell:

It doesn't sound well

Be mindful that more dangerous "bugs in South and West may dwell No Demotiat or Popocrat Will suit you, little man, So hump yourself and shove along The great American plan. What is the plan American?

Just treat your neighbor as you should and treat yourself as well. Pay honest debts in honest cash. And be an honest man. Honor the first and groed the last, The honest plan American

The West and East as well. So rally so the Stars and Stripes, And be a fighting man. For we're going to sweep the country On the American plan.

Comes with a mighty swell; Twill help the South, 'twill help the North,

PLAIN TALK FROM A SOUND-MONEY

The South Fears a Force Bill-The Sort of Campaign Needed.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: No one who is really familiar with the political outlook in Virginia and the South will question that your recent communication signed "Mater Do loroso" is much better prophecy than the sanguine utterances of Capt. Hugh R. Garden, reported in the same issue of your paper. It is per-haps unnatural for Northern Republicans to reflect, and impossible for them to compute, how much they are expecting the South to forget when they look to men of Southern affiliation and traditions for McKinley votes; and, so far as they get these votes, they must bear fresh to the nobility of the Southern char-

acter and disposition. Doubtless with some Southerners the instinct of self-preservation will overshadow every other emotion; but it is certain that, in the various uncertainties and sophistries that are industriously circulated all over the South, this instinct will in most sections go no further than to suppress an uncertain number of possible Bryan votes. The South shudders at the recollection of Republican misrals for so many years -it fears the reconsideration and adoption of the Force bill-it is opposed to any high-tariff agitation, and it cannot see, amid the dust and clouds that have been ignorantly or cunningly put about the question, the possible horrors of free silver ag clearly as they dread the offset-

all that part of the city which, thirtyfive years ago, constituted the urban
part of New York. The name "Bowling
Green," which is proposed for this subdivision
of the city, seems singularly inappropriate. It
is doubtless intended to perpetuate the memory
of the little grass plot at the foot of Broadway
where it enters Whitehall street, and within a
stoom's throw of the Hattery. There is no particular reason why this name should be perpetuated. If any name of merely local significance
were to be taken, the Battery itself would furnish it. That is rich in historical associations, it
is the first point of the city reached by incoming
steamers, and its trees and shaded walks
are a fitting reminder of the old days
when the better portion of the city was bull;
around it. But, in my judgment, neither of
these names has significance enough to be
adopted as the designation for the old city of
New York. Why not go back at once to what
this region was called in pre-colonial times?
Why not adopt the name "New Amsterdam"
as the description of the old subdivision of the
great city? It will perpetuate colonial times
and the Dutch ancestry of a very considerable
part of our citizens, and it will not have the
straned and very narrow effect that "Bowling
Green" has. ting gifts of Republican Greeks.
In fact, as things must get better when at their worst, the South is only too ready to be lieve that, since general depression and adversity have pursued the maintenance of the gold policy, any change must be an improvement. And, if bondholders and all Wall street are hoe tile to the change, this to the impoverished struggler is only another argument for the change. These adheminem considerations are much nearer than logical abstractions or historical deductions; and Major McKinley's managers will make one blunder that includes all blunders if they fail to employ native missionaries in abundance to convert and conciliate the intelligent, but necessarily prejudicial and defensive, voters of the South. Sanguineness is suicidal folly, and all talk about tariff changes is criminal irrelevancy. On the other hand, clain and unequivocal assurances must be given that no Force bill ideas are included in the pur-

riew of the next Administration. Another important factor in the judgment of nany Southerners is the attitude of men like Senator Hill. As long as they keep a signifiant silence, the minds of many of their admirers will be in doubt, with the obvious prospect fultimately inclining to Bryan. If recognized leaders in the various sections of our country. instead of waiting to see which way the cat is roing to jump, would help to lead the cat in the direction it ought to take, they might perhaps not strengthen themselves, but they would certainly strengthen a cause that needs the immediate support of all good and true men. RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 5. CHRYSOSTOM.

Workingmen for Honest Money.

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: As a workingman and a consistent, true-blue Democrat from the sime I has a consistent, true-blue benchmark campaign, and a cast my first ballot during the Tilden campaign, and a diffe-long reader of the giorious, patriotic Sux, I want cast my first ballot during the Tilden campaign, and a life-long reader of the giorious, parriotic flux, I want to assume you that I intend to vote straight and early for McKinley and Hobark, which means standing up for the integrity and honor of the United States, good

wages and prosperity for all workingmen.

Any one who believes that the simple stamping of S cents worth of silver by the United States and calling is a dollar will make it worth a dollar anywhere unless backed by a dollar's worth of gold is a feel and has a great deal to learn. A third party ticket is a snare. I want none of it. We have had hard times long enough, and if the platform adopted at Chicago stands for Democrary, then I am done forever with FOR SOURD CURRENCY. PRESTON, Aug. B.

A Bustuess Letter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUY-SET! I enclose a check ontinuing my subscription to THE SCRI and allow me to say that never before in the many times that I have renewed my subscription have I had the pleasure that

THE SUN has placed patriottem above party in savocating the election of McKinies, That its vast influence may help mightily in bringing about the rescue of this country from repudiation and dishonor, is a esult that we are all praying for and laboring for fours faithfully. PODGREEFSIE, Aug. &.

Not a Democratic Convention. To the Entrop of the Sus-Sir: It is very parely that I find fault with The Bus. Why do you ever speak of the Chicago Convention as the " Democratio

nvention !" It's true name is "the so-called or the

A DEMOCRAT OF TANMARY HALL. John Henry's Mixed Metaphon. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Bryan will be decied by a larger electoral vote than Cleveland re-

ceived. You shall not crucify the plain people with thorns of gold! The Sound-money Democratic Press of

From the Des Moince Register.

boroughs people chiefly maintained and supported themselves by trade and industry; and the sider children, being provided for out of their father's goods, and introduced into his trade in his lifetime, were able to subsist of themselves without any land provision, and therefore the lands descended to the youngest son, he being in most danger of being left destitute." Another peouliar incident of this custom, described in "Coke on Littleton," was that the widow had dower of the whole of her husband's lands, which was given to her the better to provide for the younger children, as they were intrusted to her care.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the application of the word "borough" to a division of a city is most unmeaning, and that it ought not to be tolerated in the interests of good English and the proper application of words to things. It seems the more undesirable to make such a use of this word when there is a good old English word, to be found in the literature of the seventeenth and the sixteenth and the fitteenth centuries, which apily describes exactly what we are about to constitute. This word, I need hardly say, is "ward." It is derived from the Anglo-Saxon, and in its primary meaning it means to watch, to keep, to guard. Naturally the name became applied to the division of something which guarded, or was to be guarded, and we find it thus applied in the Old Testament, Nehemiah, xii... 24. It would there seem to indicate a division of an army, brigade, battalion, or regiment; but it gradually attained the meaning now given so it in the dictionary of a certain division, section, or quarter of a city, such as is under the charge of Aldermen or as is constituted for the convenient transaction of iocal business through committees appointed by the inhabitants or merely for the purposes of elections; and it is alluded to in that sense by Dryden in the following couplet:

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard. With the abandonment of the Democratic party and tioket by the Hurlington Daily Gasetta, yesterday, the list of leading Democratic papers which have bolted the Chicago platform and nominee has grown to a quarter of a hundred in this State alone. The Furlington Gazette is the oldest Democratic paper in Iowa. For sixty-two years it has fought the battles of the party. But in this year of our Lord, 1896, it forced, in sorrow and tears, to abandon the hulk which is manged by Fopulists. Below is a list of the Democratio howepapers in the State which have ited the Chicago Democratic platform of repudia tion and ticket of Populista Sious City Tribuna

Marshall County Statesman Davenport Democrat. Keckuk Post. Davenport Demokrat Payette Postal Card. Jones County Times Waverly Independent. Waterloo Tribuna. La Porte Progress-Res Dentson Bulletin, Keesaugua Democra Williams Reporter, Wright County Democrat Charles City Citt Oxford Mirror.

An Object Lesson. From the Butland Herald.

The other day the operatives of a manufacturing soncern in a well-known Vermont town received with their wages a neatly printed little card, which TO OUR EXPLOYEES.

We use in our pay roll to day Mexican silver dollars. We put them in as 60 cents only, as that is all they will pass for. Bot being exchangeable for gold dollars, as our silver dollar now is.
Should we have free coinage of silver, as advocated to day by the opponents of our present gold skandard, our silver dollar will buy less than this Mexican dollar, as it contains less silver and could not then be exchanged for a gold dollar, yet we could make you take it for a dollar just the same, by law.
The bank will take them off your hands at this price if you cannot pass them, though you probably can use them any where in town as 60 cents.

BETHEL SHOP COMPANY.

BY W. H. CREARER.

On that little card was the whole complicated sliver question in a nutshell. No neater or more effective object lesson could well be devised to expose the failary of the "cheap money" notion. Mexico has already tried the silver experiment upon which the already tried the silver experiment upon which the United States is now asked to venture. Those large, handsome Maxima silver dollars, worth just 60 c into in that Vermont town, are the result. And Mexico has lared better than we would fare, for while her has larred better than we would rare, for white ner dotlar as aliver builton is worth do cents, ours is worth only 58 cents. As the card said, that is what our silver dollar would pass for to day if it were not for the fact that, unlike the Mexican coin, it is ex-changeable for a gold dollar. Free silver would take a way that guarantee at once.

The manufacturing concerns of the country are fully justified in laying these plain facts before their operatives for their own enlightenment. Free coinwould injure the manufacturers much, but it would injure their employees more.

What would they do if their wages were suddenly reduced almost one-half? And yet that is precisely what would happen if Bryan and his followers succeeded in throwing the country on a silver basis. GREATER NEW YORK DIVISIONS.

An Interesting Discussion of the Name

tery to Fourteenth street and takes in

all that part of the city which, thirty-

part of our citizens, and it will not have the strained and very narrow effect that "Bowling

An Important Article in The Sun of Sun Suitable for Thom. TO THE EDITOR OF - - - SIT! THE NEW TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str: Accus-YORK SUN of Sunday, the 9th inst., will contain tomed to look to THE SUN as an authority on letter of mine suggesting a basis for a treaty the proper use of words in the English language, of reciprocity between the United States and and having the highest opinion, not only of its Canada, a copy of which will be sent you. Will taste in such use, but also of its good judgment in you please review and criticise the same editothe selection of particular words for particular rially, and kindly send me a copy of your jourises, I take the liberty of calling your attention nal containing such editorial? to the misuse of the word "borough" in the I desire to call forth the truth, the whole entative chapters of the charter for the city of New York published by the Commissioners.

truth, and nothing but the truth, I am not sailing under false colors. I am an open and Of course, it is necessary that there should be subdivisions of the city, and it is decidedly in avowed advocate for the political union United States and Canada, or, in other words, accordance with good taste and good judgment and the fitness of things generally that these the creation of one wast republic under the American flag extending from Newfoundland subdivisions should be called by names and not by numbers. We may, I hope, congratulate to Vancouver and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic Ses, dedicated to the eblifting of ourselves upon the fact that the period of nuhumanity through peaceful industry. merical designation has happily passed and that we will hereafter have something a little more I firmly believe that such a creation will so picturesque than "125th street" and "Avecure for all time to come the maintenance of cordial and kindly relations between the North I have nothing to say about the divi-American republic and the motherland, and sions of the city further than that the names of will not only promote the peace of the Western them seem to be ill chosen. For instance, the Bowling Green division extends from the Bat-

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

day, Aug. 9.

hemisphere, but of the whole world. To promote this union I shall devote, for the

remainder of my life, my physical, mental, and

To promote this union I shall devote, for the remainder of my life, my physical, mental, and moral powers, without intermission. I invite your serious consideration of the suggestions I have made, and also your criticism of the same. I carnestly desire to see all of the great English-speaking communities of the earth united in preserving the peace of the world and also in disbanding the great standing armies of the world, which are a terrible burden to the enslaved and tolling masses.

I have only the most kindly feelings toward the Canadian people, whom I recognize as one of the noblest English-speaking communities of the earth. I lived among them from age 25 to age 50, the greater part of my active business life, and have only happy recollections of my intercourse with them. I have never utered, since I returned to my native land, as single ungenerous or unkind word against the people of Canada, and I hope to live to meet them as fellow citizens of the greatest republic which human skill has ever created and organized in the history of the world.

I believe in government of the people, by the people, for all the people, and I denounce government of the few over the many for the besenfit of the few, and I deny the divine right of any man to stand upon the back of his fellow man and pluck for himself alone the good things of the life.

the infe.

The monarchical party might as well attempt to reverse the current of Niagara or to suspend the law of gravitation of command the sun to stand still in the heavens as to prevent the political union of the two great English-speak-ing communities who now occupy this conti-

nent.
No power upon earth outside of the United States of America can prevent the consummation of continental union at an early day.
With best wishes for the future of our race is North America and throughout the whole earth, I am, dear sir, yours fainfully,
FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEX,
643 MADISON STREET, Brooklyn, Aug. 7.

The Dumb-Watter and Its Victim.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I have read with considerable amusement an article in Tax Scs en-titled "The Dumb-waiter Still Pursues Him." the writer whereof complains that a dumb-waiter be-longing to a neighbor in an adjoining avenue annoys him by its squawking. He asks THE SUR what he shall do about it. There are so many ways of getting rid of such a nuisance that the writer is inclined to believe your correspondent is, as he says, beginning to be uncound of mini, or they would certainly have occurred to him. I am genuinely corry for him. It is a grave and serious thing to be in this condition. Wi sire to help him, I will enumerate a few of the ways in which he might rid himself of this dumb thing make

ing such havor with his gray matter.

In the first place, he might move away from it. The neighborhood is evidently not the right one for him. His neighbors have long been convinced of that fact, and they are filled with a deep and abiding coniction of it as they listen each day to the notes of a vocalist who practices her exercises for hours in a

and the Dutch ancestry of a very considerable part of our citisens, and it will not have the siranned and very narrow effect that "Bowling Green" has.

It is, however, to the word which is used to It is, however, to the word which is used to designate the subdivision itself that I particularly desire to call your attention. Under the new plan the great city is to be divided into what are called "boroughs." Now, the word "borough" has never been used to designate a division of a city. It has its appropriate place in the English language as a designation of something which has existed in England, and which now exists in Pennsylvania, but which never had any hold in this State. It really means a small city, or town, giving to the latter word a signification entirely different from that which it bears in our history and usage. The word "town," as a subdivision of territory in the State of New York, would be better expressed by the word "township," and it is used for that purpose by precise writers. In Ensland everything which was larger than a village was a town, provided it had certain legal rights and immunities. With us in New York, the hamlet, which is not a recognized subdivision of territory, blossoms into the village, which is a municipality, and there is no step between the village and the city. It would seem as if this were a great mistake, and that between the city and the village there is room for the ancient borough. The meaning given to the word "borough in the Century Dictionary is town, or fortified place; and hence comes the termination of so many names which have been famous in story: Peterborough in England, Edinburch in Scotland, and now of "borough" has been contracted into "burgh, which did not have a right to same thing, it would seem to have been essential to a borough that it should have a right to some more hambets, which find not have been essential to a borough in England, which has shrunk until they had a mere handled of the contracted into burgh, which did not have the right caused it t where grants of the right to send representatives to Parliament were given to towns flouring in the middle agea, which subsequently became mere hamlets, was full of corruption. It was the most popular portion of the reform bill of 1832 that certain of these boroughs in England, which had shrunk until they had a mere handful of voters, were deprived of their privileges. This was particularly true of Old Sarum, the absurdity of which caused it to be referred to very often in the literature of the early part of the century. These shrunkes boroughs, with but a handful of inhabitants, were the "pocket boroughs," which the lords of the manor used to pack the lower House in the interests of the landlords, and which were sometimes pold under circumstances that would put to blush the peocadilloes of New York politicians.

One of the peculiarities of the franchises which some if not all, of the boroughs in England brought to their inhabitants was a change in the law of customary descent to the youngest son, instead of the eldest, or, in case the owner jet to son, then to the youngest brother. The borough tenure was, of course, only applicable to property held in the town; and yet there are the province of the general right. The English is described in "Bacon's Abridgment" as "a custom which prevails in certain ancient boroughs, by virtue of which the poungest son shall inherit his father's lands in fee simple or fee tall. The reason of this custom seems to be, that in these boroughs people chiefly maintained and supported themselves by trade and industry; and the latest course, and is a larger and in his lifetime, were able to a upbair, and the latest of the standard of the latest of the standard of the feet of the course, and in the standard of the stan

NEW YORK, AUG. 4.

Cinders from the Elevated. To THE EDITION OF THE SUS-SUY: Is there no posible way of checking that barbaric stream of cinders issuing from all the elevated road engines? summer alone I have just as good as lost three whole summer alone I have just as good as lost tores wave, working days in consequence of cinders in my eyes, besides the great pain, and there is a scar on my neck, the work of a hot einder two years ago.

It seems marvellous that in this callightened aga, with eatiles, electric motors, and trolley systems, the people of New York city should so quietly submit to this deadly rain of hot cinders.

New York, Aug. 7.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. An autograph of the late Jack Sheppard was sold

M. Jean Cayron of Vibrae, France, has just had his twentieth child christened. Eighteen of his children are alive and healthy. A young woman who descended from a balleon with a parachute at Cardiff recently was carried

out into the Bristol Channel and smothered in the soft mud in which she came down. Björnstjerne Björnson, the Norwegian poet and politician, has turned his back upon his country and is going to Germany to live. Hendrik Ibaca has already done so, having settled at Munich.

"Baptism of an Arab in Egypt-After four years" work in Egypt, the North Africa Mission rejoices in its first baptism" is a paragraph in the Missionary Record of the United Presbyterian Church. Seventeen cents is the price paid per dozen coats for making five buttenholes and sewing on four buttons to each coat, by some London tailers. The work has to be done by hand, and if takes & competent woman twelve hours to carn the se

A Solomon has risen in judgment in Germany who declares that hotel proprietors are responsible for valuables stolen from their lodgers' rooms, in spite of the placards posted in the rooms di owning fresponsibility. Especially in the case of foreigners who cannot read German the proprimust take pains to specially inform them that he limits his liability. The decision was given in a Berlin court.

Dealing an equal share to every ward.

Of course, I need not call your attention to the use of the word "ward," as associated with the early history of London. Repeatedly you run against nessages in the old poets, chronicles, and dramas respecting the "Ward of ('bepe," and other wards which I do not now remember; but here is the natural designation of any subdivision of the new, great city of New York. The "Ward of Richmond," or Staten Island, the "Ward of Williamsburgh," the "Ward of Williamsburgh," the "Ward of Williamsburgh," the "Ward of Westchester," the "Ward of Central Park," the "West Side Ward," and so on. But let us eschew numbers, and forever hury in oblivion the history of the "Sixth Ward."

New York, Aug. 5.

ARDMORE. Foreign medical students in France have had their position defined by the Minister of Public Instruction. They are divided into two classes, those wishing to practise in France must product a French diploma of Bachelor of Arts o equivelent diploma; others will be allowed to complete their studies, but their diplomas will not give them the right to practise in France.

St. Petersburg had 1,135 arrests for drunkentess in one week recently and 1,000 arrests the webefore. The persons arrested are locked up until they are sober again and are then soul book without further punishment unless they have the turbed the peace. Drunkenness is rapidly in reasing, and the Government thinks of trying the at tem of fines and short imprisonments that has proved no deterrent of drink in other countries Mother Ibraham, formerly vivandière of vor ond Zouaves, possessing the cross of the fraud of Honor, the medal for military valor, and its medals for the Crimean, Ralian, Negican, Toron and Touquin campaigns, has just died at the east 78 in the hospital at Vichy, where she had a " to have a surgical operation performed 500 001 the daughter of a Marseilles man named be who had followed Bonaparts to Egypt and star there. She married a native non-communication officer in the Turcos named Ibrahim, by whom and had a son, who was a drummer boy at the break of the Crimean war. Husband and were both killed at the taking of the bank if tower, and Mother Ibrahim herself wodnied the joined the Second Zouaves, was with them at Selferino, where she was wounded; at Swian, " " she received three builets in her budy, was will for dead on the battle field and carried, a private to Stettin; in Tonquin, where she received three ianoe thrusts at the Halphong fight. She had in-

tired three years ago and lived near the regimental

explained discrimination in the formation of the Dock Department and the equally important other departments, which will invite further comment. It seems to me that the arbitrary lower over the appointment of loads of departments and their removal to be given to the Mayor is so obviously undemocratic and out of harmony with the theory of our institutions that it of liself will be fatal to the adoption of the proposed charter, and will endanger the whole scheme. It seems to me to partiake of the spirit of the rankest despotism, and to open the door to serious injustice and danger.

We need not search far in the annals of our municipality to find an instance where fancticism has contributed to the election of a crank for Mayor, who thought that a complexed municipality, dealing with millions of people and their commercial, aducational, thanical, charitable, and domestic concerns, their relation to the State and the Federal Government, could be administered without political knowledge or experience, or the exercise of those functions constituting wise and prudent statesmanship, and who travestied our nuncepal administration. It seems to me that such an attempt to invade the prerogatives of the people, should be resisted.

Another feature proposed seems to invite serious accurring: The borough embracing the southern end of the city will include a vary large proportion of the corporations and moneyed institutions and of the wealth of the city, while these interested in them will be non-residents of the borough, and the voters therefore will have comparatively small pecuniary interests in their protection.

Throughout the trembling city placed a guard, Dealing an equal share to every ward.

GREATER NEW YORK'S CHARTER.

Criticism of the Proposed Power of the Mayor and the Down-town Horough.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Those pro-

posed provisions of the charter for Greater

New York that have been reported suggest

grounds of serious oriticism, aside from the un-

explained discrimination in the formation of

the Dock Department and the equally im-